

Mark Fran
7B3-FDI

Alexander Soryono
November 18, 1988

Science HW 2 B

1. Explain how healing takes place. When blood leaves a vessel, platelets disintegrate & form thromboplastin, which with prothrombin and calcium, form thrombin, which changes fibrinogen to fibrin. Fibrin threads form a network to trap blood & form a scab. They wound edges then grow toward the center.

2. What is the R_H factor? If someone has blood with a positive R_H factor, they have a particular protein.

3. Explain what type O blood is called the universal donor. Any type of blood (A, B, AB, O) can receive type O, ~~as the~~ in.

4. Explain why type AB is called the universal recipient. Type AB can receive any blood type, and it's because there are no "different" proteins. Can receive from A, B, AB & O.

Mark Zander
7B3-323

Alexander Gozypa
November 22, 1988

HL #25

1. How is the lymphatic system associated with the blood? The lymphatic system filters dead cells & bacteria, and bathes every cell not reached by blood.

2. What is the job of the lymphatic system? To filter cells & bathe cells unreachable by capillaries.

3. Where are most lymph nodes located? The lower jaw, groin, arm bends, and armpits.